

LEADS BY THE TAIL

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

Alleged Kidnapping Case—Continuation of the Investigation—Most Positive and most Contradictory Testimony, &c.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—O P. M.

The examination in the case of Thomas McCree, charged with kidnapping a free colored woman, named Rachel Parker, from Chester county, Pa. and bringing her to Baltimore, was resumed this morning before Judge Pennington and at every step seems to be involved deeper mystery. There is evidently either a singular mistake on one side or the other or else a great quantity of very hard swearing.

In my previous letters, I have given you a summary of the testimony for the prosecution, in which about a most respectable man of various denominations, in West Nottingham, Chester county, Pa. have sworn that the girl is named Rachel Parker, and that they have known her, and seen her almost daily for 15 years. I have also given you an infant, and that she has been living for six years past in the family of Mr. Miller, where she was when she was seized by McCree and brought to Baltimore, that they had known her father and mother, and that she was taken from her mother in the park in Parkers; is now living in the vicinity. Mrs. Martin, lady to whom the slave girl of Mr. Schofield had been sold for the three years, has sworn that she has ascertained that the girl under arrest bears no resemblance the fugitive, Eliza Orecus.

The testimony for the defence was opened this morning, and the first witness being William H. Fickens, a boy sixteen years of age, the son of the claimant, testified that he knew and remembered the girl well; that he was taken to her, he went to the house with her, and although there were sixteen colored women in the room with the alleged fugitive he immediately knew her out from among them. He further stated that she had not been described to him either in dress or person previous to going to the jail, nor had he heard conversation as to her appearance, that he recognized her from his remembrance of her form and features, and that he has no doubt she is his sister, Eliza Orecus.

Mr. Schofield also testified to having fully identified the girl as his sister, and that at a late date he had stated that the resemblance between the girl and June, the mother of Eliza Orecus, was so great that it was impossible for them to make any mistake in the identification of the girl, and that he had seen her in the jail in June, the girl's alleged fugitive slave.

Then Sarah Johnson affirmed that she had been to the witness stand, and that she had seen the girl, and in question as Eliza Orecus, who resembled about four years, since from Mr. Schofield along with her mother

the first fully described the possibilities in an interesting manner. He said that the girl's resemblance to her that no one who had seen her could ever be mistaken.

Her mother, Henrietta, said that the girl, Maria, and her mother, June, had formerly belonged to her, and that she had visited the girl at Rachel's, in jail, and that there was no doubt in her mind that the girl was her daughter.

Her resemblance to June, her mother, was so to her that she could not be mistaken.

Her mother, Henrietta, said she had executed a power of attorney, and authorized McGarry to appear for her, to be received under full authority from the court of King, who was now in jail. She previously stated, that the mother is still at large. Her mother, she said, had been taken to Campell a few days after she was arrested. From McGarry had obtained his knowledge of the whereabouts of King, who was now in jail.

Henrietta acknowledged herself to be a slave, and described the members of his family, who, she said, were all slaves. She said that she was a slave, and there could be no manner of doubt as to the identity of the girl.

The further investigation of the case was then deferred until Monday, when the Pennsylvanians prepared further testimony as to the identity of Rebecca, who had been living thirty years in Chester County, as the mother of the girl in jail.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

And Raising the City—An Abolitionist Defeated—The Rioters in Mesopotamia—Arrest of a New Yorker—The Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1852.

A range of cow stables on the Schuylkill, below Spruce street, was destroyed by fire this morning about 2 o'clock. Several riotous manifestations were made by the firemen, while engaged, through the interference of the police, the Marion House was going out Pine street, some of the watch warned them not to go on, as large parties were waiting in ambush a short distance ahead, for an attack.

Attendant John-on and officer Russell, hearing this, ran

and captained the party spoken of, lurking behind a building, they saw a man in a dark coat and a light-colored cap, and the other a drawn knife in his hand. The balance of the party ran off after saluting the man in the dark coat, who was the one who had been in the Western home, and were lying in wait for the Washington engine.

The shooting occurred at the corner of Sixth and Second streets, between the Carroll and Hibernia houses. Officer Blackburn of the Marshall's police, who was a part of the party, saw the man in the dark coat slip under the ice and both went down. The officer was then assailed by a crowd of the rowdy, who were shouting and waving their hats. The man in the dark coat was released, and the two rowdies, who were pursuing and discharged three barrels of his revolver without effect, and they escaped by mingling with the crowd. The man in the dark coat was a proper, while the formerly infected district of McGehee was so orderly and peaceful that the police have been ordered to keep the district quiet.

M. H. Cox was yesterday held in \$1,000 bail, by order of the Northern Liberties for disorderly conduct. He is a native of the city, and is a member of the Hospital, and has relatives living in New York.

The steamship City of Pittsburgh still remains in the city, and is expected to leave for New York to-morrow. It is expected to leave the city up the bay this afternoon, and reach the city tomorrow. Unless the use of the United States sectional tug is authorized, the purpose of taking her up the bay will be defeated. It is expected that she will have a new propeller in put on the ship with her.

to New York, there being no private dock of suffi-

Our Boston Correspondence.
Boston, January 10, 1852.
Meeting of the Legislature—Organization—Invitation to Kossuth—Good Position of the Coalition—Disappointment of the Whigs, &c.
The Legislature met on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The attendance was unusually large. Although the weather, for some days, had been immensely severe, even for the height of the season, the roads were blocked up in every direction by snow, which had fallen for three days almost without intermission. But patriotism is superior to all considerations of weather, and is not so "servile" of its influences. Every Senator elect present. Even Mr. Warren, in spite of the inclement weather, being "on hand," like the celebrated article that was once so famous in the hands of another distinguished personage of the same name. The balloting for president and clerk of the Senate showed that there were no abject slaves. General Wilson received very warm commendations from the Whigs, and the Federal Unionists, except his own, which he modestly

back. The whigs voted for Mr. Russell, all of whom gave his support to Mr. Lawrence. The coalition dispersed the old clerk, Mr. Knapp, and the free republicans, and the whigs were again supported by his party for Congress in the Third district. He was formerly Secretary of State in Vermont. Some hard words were said by the democrats to the whigs, but Mr. Knapp, but the coalitionists came up to the scratch, and put in Mr. Underwood, from the great coalition county of Worcester, who had secured a few votes, but not enough in favor which are supposed to be not altogether acceptable even to the most resolute and deterred patriots. There was but one "bolter," and Underwood was chosen.

There was one more in the Senate, thus far, of interest to anyone out of the State, is the passage of a joint resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of inviting Louis Brandeis to be a Justice of the Supreme Court, offered by Mr. Russell, leader of the opposition, who thus got the start of the coalitionists, are strong interventionists. It is said that Mr. Russell's resolution was intended to cause the whigs to get a sort of throwing of cold water upon their enthusiasm, for the purpose of putting it off. It certainly had that appearance, for it would have been

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s for Senators were elected, with one exception—Hathaway of Bristol. You will recollect that, one of my letters, I told you that this gentleman's prospects of an election were not of the most brilliant character, and his rejection shows that I was not much out of the way. The majorities for other coalition candidates ranged from eight to twenty; but Mr. Hathaway's whig opponent re-